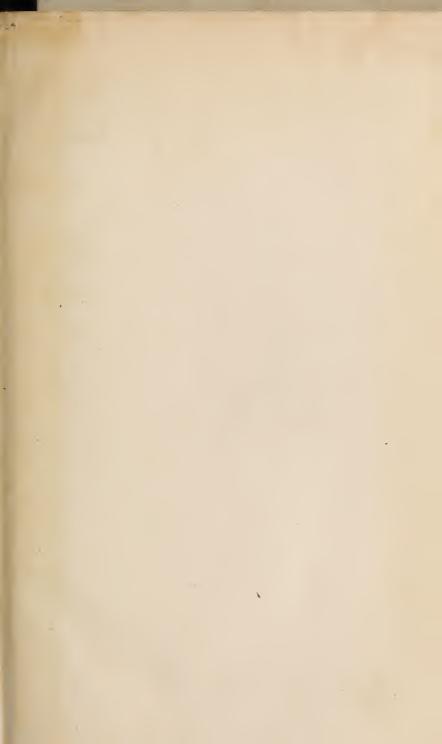


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# THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1864.

[No. 4

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

# PRESIDENT D. B. WARNER,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

MONROVIA, JANUARY 4, 1864.

Hon. Daniel B. Warner was inaugurated at Monrovia, on the 4th of January, 1864, President of Liberia. His inaugural address, delivered in the presence of the Legislature in joint convention, is a well prepared and judicious document. We give it entire, and invite for it an attentive perusal.

Mr. Warner is of unmixed African descent, born in Baltimore, April 19, 1815, and landed with his parents at Monrovia, May 24, 1823, since which time, he has not been absent from Africa. He has had large experience as a ship-builder and master, and as a successful merchant. Latterly, he has proved a popular legislator. Mr. Warner is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Monrovia, and is universally esteemed as a man of strict integrity and unswerving Christian principles.

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#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: Sixteen years have elapsed since we assumed the responsibilities of an independent nation. Amid numerous doubts and fears—chilled by the scepticism and forebodings of friends and the sneers and evil prognostications of enemies—we discontinued our political connection with that philanthropic American institution which founded and for more than a quarter of a century had fostered Liberia. We have thus far, with varied fortune, maintained our position among the nations of the earth.

#### MY PREDECESSORS.

At the outset of our national career, all felt the necessity of a wise and prudent ruler. The importance of the issues involved in the experiment we were about to make, seemed by the unmistakable signs of the times constantly rising up before us, to call for a man to take the helm of affairs of peculiar abilities. All felt that to succeed in the enterprise—to form a nucleus for a nation out of materials which had been exhausted of nearly all the properties adapted to so grand an undertaking—there was needed a combination of such rare qualities in the head of the nation as perhaps could not be found in Liberia.

But Providence, whose superintending power can be traced through all the affairs of Liberia, directing, and controlling them from the days of its founding to the present, had prepared the man, and at the hour pointed out to the nation, Joseph Jenkins Roberts. With a stout and resolute heart, Mr. Roberts undertook the arduous task to which he was called, and with an application undissipated and unwearied, he achieved for Liberia a respectable name among the nations.

The labors and perplexities attendant upon the formation and settling of foreign diplomatic relations and aboriginal disturbances at home, left little time for the organizing Administration to prosecute enterprises for the development of the internal resources of the country. Though an eye was constantly had to such improvements, yet little could be done in consequence of the division of

energies just referred to.

Having performed the task imposed upon him by his country, and for which his energy, boldness, directness of purpose and diplomatic skill so eminently fitted him, of making us known abroad and inducing those relations between Liberia and the Great Powers which have been of such immense service to us; and having, in various other ways, served Liberia's best interests for eight years under most trying circumstances, Mr. Roberts retired and the Government was assumed by Stephen Allen Benson.

Mr. Benson, trained from infancy in Liberia, and having also passed through various gradations of office, brought no little expe-

rience to the Presidential chair. He took the Government just as it was on the eve of a heavy and expensive native war. But the foreign relations of Liberia being in a satisfactory condition, he could turn his attention to domestic improvements. He displayed, on his induction to office, great power and ability in leading popular sentiment, and either keeping in check or completely destroying for a while the noxious influence of restless demagogues, and turning the attention of the people more generally to the cultivation of the soil. He has shown himself an able chief, and his Administration was marked by a vigorous commencement of internal improvements.

#### DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

This day marks another epoch in the history of Liberia. I am called before you to-day to assume the solemn responsibility of the duties of Chief Magistrate—to pledge myself to study and to endeavor to promote the best interests of the nation for the next two years. No desire of my own, no ambition to figure in political life, however justifiable such an ambition may be, has contributed in the least to the causes which have conspired to place me in my present position. Nothing but the desire of large numbers of my fellow-citizens, expressed again and again, and formally and decidedly announced on the fifth day of May last, has impressed me with the idea that I should make an effort to administer the affairs of this government. Of the great honor conferred upon me on that day by your abundant and enthusiastic vote I feel myself inexpressibly sensible; and it shall be one of the first duties of my life and a prominent care among the many cares devolving upon me, always to prove myself worthy of the confidence you have reposed in me.

In accordance with the custom on such occasions, it becomes my duty to indicate the manner in which it is my desire to administer the national trust which you have committed to my hands. It is of course impossible for me at the beginning of a career, to state the details of the policy by which I shall be guided, as these will develop themselves only with circumstances. But I may indicate, in general terms, the course which I think the present exigencies

of the country demand.

We are still at the threshold of our work on this continent. to accomplish what our hands find to do that we may not transmit weakness and helplessness, but strength and efficiency to posterity, should be our earnest endeavor. For this we should labor and strive. To succeed in the enterprise begun by us, on this coast, of rearing an African Nationality, requires a highminded and untiring devotion, a lofty and unswerving purpose and an intense patriotism, which I think we need to cultivate. We have much work to do. Our task is immense. We are backward in almost everything. We have to achieve our own fortune by unremitting indus-

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try and self-devotion. Neither the ultraism of party measures, nor the dissimulation of office lovers, nor the craft and deceit of demagogues, nor the loquacity of fault finders, nor the orthodox lamentations of progressive or go-ahead men, nor high sounding letters for foreign consumption, nor the bolstering up of foreign triends, nor the sympathy of the Great Powers, will supersede the necessity of intelligence, thrift, industry and enterprise on our part.

#### RETRENCHMENT.

In the beginning of my career, then, I shall encourage and endeavor to carry out, as a prime necessity in view of our financial depression, a vigorous retrenchment of Government expenditure. And this economic course I would recommend to all my fellow-citizens in their social relations. Having assumed a position among the nations of the earth, we must quit us like men. We must not shrink from the exertion and self-denial which our condition and circumstances demand.

There are many expenditures we include both in government and in our domestic relations, which we can ill afford; much work done and paid for out of the Government treasury, which should

be done by citizens free of any charge to Government.

I have nothing to say against the refinements and comforts which civilization brings along with it; for these things are the result, and to a great extent, the promoters of civilization. Material enjoyments and elegancies are no doubt desirable. But what I wish our citizens, male and female, to consider, is this: Whether they can afford the time and the money, in this youthful country, which many of our indulgences call for; whether any portion of these luxuries really contribute to our progress in true refinement or not; and whether, on the whole, they are conducive to the development of those manly qualifications which are desirable in the present state of Liberia?

I would ask, is it not probable that our political and social life is based upon an erroneous assumption? We have modeled in theory, and are endeavoring to model in practice, all our affairs upon the customs and practices of the United States, from a false idea of the analogy of the conditions of the two countries. Few comparisons, however, could be more infelitous. What analogy is there between the United States with their millions of inhabitants and multiplied agencies of civilization, and Liberia with its few thousands and the absence of almost every art? Compare the population and exports and imports of the one country with those of the other, and see whether our exports bear anything in proportion to our population as compared with similar things of the United States. No class of our population have reached that security and ease in their circumstances which give leisure and means for indulgence. We are, for the most part, still bound to the necessity of seeking supplies for our rudest wants. The inexorable necessaries of daily life absorb nearly our whole attention and entire strength. Were it not for the assistance which we receive from abroad, we could not support many of the institutions of literature and religion among us. To argue, therefore, from the condition of things it the United States to that of things in Liberia, is simply preposterous

To name, for illustration, a single instance in which we are too servilely copying the United States, I may refer to our system of representation and the expenditure it involves—too great by far

for our real necessities and our financial ability.

The average annual receipts of the Treasury during the last five years was \$45,000 00. The amount disbursed on account of the Legislature for the same time was \$5,000 00, being an annual expenditure of more than one-ninth of the entire revenue.

I have named but one of the instances in which we have been expending money without anything like a remunerative return.

Did the limits of this paper allow it, I would show further how systematically we are impoverishing the country by sending to foreign ports our vessels for repairs. Without stopping to point out to you the many ways in which the practice is highly detrimental to the interests of all, I will simply state that the cost of the repairs in foreign docks, put upon the three of our vessels sent away for repairs within the last three years, was over six thousand dollars.

It is very important, in order to achieve a proper independence, that we look at things in their true light; and that we set ourselves earnestly to work to lay a strong and sure foundation for the national superstructure which we are endeavoring to erect. In connection with this I would remark further, that my strong convictions are that our national strength would have been greater, our wars with the Aborigines fewer, our growth more rapid, our prosperity more uniform and permanent, and our happiness more increased and abiding, had all our settlements been comprehended at most in but two.

There are many burdens which we needlessly lay upon our shoulders in this new country which interfere with the bearing of those burdens which are really necessary. Many are under a great delusion as to the amount of money necessary to carry on our government. For my part, I consider that our revenue, provided we were out of debt, is amply sufficient to keep the machinery of government in effectual operation and carry forward several much needed improvements. But we must surrender the idea of slavishly copying older governments for the sake of keeping up appearances. The follies arising from this idea are not more detrimental to our prosperity than they are censured and ridiculed by honest and observant foreign visitors to our shores. We must be content to do and improve at home, without being solicitous to make a fine show for effect abroad. In incurring expenditure, we should con-

sider whether what we are about to pay for will really contribute to our national progress and happiness, or, whether we merely wish the object because others have it. We must learn to distinguish between things that differ. We must lay hold of essentials instead of accidents—of substances rather than shadows. I am satisfied that if we pursue this course—if in our political and social life we restrict ourselves to our actual necessities; if we reduce our exigencies from what is purely facticious to what is undoubtedly real, we should soon place ourselves individually and our country generally on a more comfortable, easy and prosperous footing.

Considering the character of the country before us, no people on the face of the globe should be less affected, in a material point of view, by the present distracted state of America than ourselves. In fact, we might have, by this time, by a vigorous culture of cotton, ground-nuts &c., attracted the commercial attention both of England and France. Believe me, fellow-citizens, we have, in many

things, been going wrong. We must begin again.

We are not so circumstanced as to render it possible, or even proper for the Government to give every individual citizen employment to enable him to procure his daily food or support. But we have an abundance of good, fertile land, which only requires to be properly cultivated to afford each citizen both a comfortable living and means to contribute liberally to the public institutions of his country. Remember, fellow citizens, that heat is not more antagonistic to the cohesive properties of substances than non-industry to the prosperity of any people.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I shall encourage a system of internal improvements—a liberal outlay of public money upon public works, without which the vast resources of our country must remain undeveloped. Though charged by some with antiquated notions, I shall at all times be ready to extend a welcome hand to what are commonly styled liberal and progressive views. But I must be convinced that they are liberal and progressive. "Modern improvements" that involve the Government in an expenditure of thousands of dollars without producing in return one cent of pecuniary or moral advantage, I beg to be excused from prosecuting. At this truly critical moment in our history, when our affairs are in a state of dangerous depression, it is especially incumbent upon us to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good. We should carefully consider what will be the practical bearing of every novel influence upon the success of our work. As I have intimated, a few patriotic spirits have manifested some alarm at beholding me in an attitude, as they allege, of hostility to the tendencies of modern improvements. titude they deprecate as inconsistent with the position of the Chief Magistrate, and as inevitably detrimental to the prosperity of the

country. For the comfort and consolation of these patriotic souls, I beg to say, I am no enemy to modern improvements, especially among ourselves, if they are anything in advance of the times of Lott Cary, Elijah Johnson, Sampson, Allen, James, and others, who wrought here in the darkest hour of our beginnings and have

been dead for more than a quarter of a century.

As another means of developing the resources of the country, I will give, as far as shall be in my power, encouragement and assistance to the various branches of national industry. Foremost among these, agriculture will claim the patronage of the Government. Little system has been practised in our agricultural labors. In order to increase our independence, it is necessary that our people not only labor industriously but that their labor be wisely directed. I believe that nowhere can there be found a more laborious class of men than our farmers.

Destitute, for the most part, of those implements and machinery which are so useful in saving labor and rendering it efficient, they use their bone and sinew with an industry and perseverance highly commendable. But they need that their labors should be aided and directed to the production of proper articles—such articles as either in themselves or by way of exchange with foreign countries are most capable of ministering to our wants. I believe that if there were a proper division of labor, or, as the later political economists call it, co-operation of labor, we should be able to produce nearly all that we need for our consumption, and have a considerable quantity to sell to foreigners. Therefore, I beg to suggest the following as an initiatory step towards systematizing our plans of operation in the general, and causing a more advantageous division of labor in the great scheme before us, viz: That a suitable number of citizens devote their attention exclusively to the rearing of cattle-such as are mostly required for food; another number engage in the cultivation of the heavier vegetable crops—sugar-cane for instance; a third number enter upon the growing of coffee, and a fourth, if the doing so profitably be practicable, go into the cultivation of cotton.

The professed merchant should prosecute distinctively his branch of industry, regarding his interest as intimately associated or connected with the interest of the farmer; and such a number only of mechanics should engage in their useful art as can obtain ready and constant employment at fair wages; and so on with other departments of industry. Experience has shown us that it is altogether impracticable for either one of the above departments of industry to engage at one and the same time profitably in the business of all the others. At the rate we were living until within the last few years, we could never thrive. And there is abundant room for improvement. Our expenditure in money for dry goods and provisions is a dead expense—what is called exhaustive expenditure, for it takes away from the resources of the community and yields

nothing in return, but what is consumed and passes away. When a country has to pay money out to foreigners for what it eats and

wears, it is exhausting its resources.

Witness the present depression of our money market, notwithstanding the thousands of dollars recently paid to this Government for the support of the Congo Africans, by the Government of the United States. And again, for example, it a man buys a barrel of flour and pays for it in coffee of his own raising, the money which he would have been obliged to pay for the flour remains for circulation in the country, and his labor is so much gain to the country. But when he pays money for the flour, and consumes it, his expenditure is exhaustive. He reaps only a temporary advantage and his country none.

We number in population between twelve and fourteen thousand. At an average of one dollar a suit for each of these, and this suit repeated twice a year, we have an expenditure for this article, dress, alone, of from twenty-four thousand to twenty-eight thousand dollars annually. Now, what proportion of this amount is paid from the exports of the country arising immediately from its sugar and coffee plantations, the only source whence any available commodi-

ty in commerce is derived from our industry?

Nor does the argument that each citizen is supplied with a dozen such suits, and is therefore relieved of the necessity of purchasing others for six years hence, do away with the evil or kill the canker worm preying upon the vitals of the nation; for, at the end of the six years, we shall be under the necessity of paying to some foreign country for six years clothing the sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars, unless, however, we shall before that time manufacture a part or all of it ourselves. At present there are not five suits of clothing of any description made here a year from cotton grown and manufactured by ourselves.

Give, fellow-citizens, your attention more to these stern realities than to the more formal parts of this address. To correct this economical irregularity—this consumption of our resources—by encouraging the various branches of productive industry, will be

the earnest endeavor of the Administration.

#### EDUCATION.

Some years ago, a foreign visitor to our shores charged upon us the discredit of having all our schools supported by foreigners. This was to a great extent true. This state of things, all will agree, should be discontinued as far as possible. It does not, to say the least of it, accord with our high professions of independence.

The Legislature has, from time to time, passed laws and appropriated money for the support of schools, but owing to the expensive multiplication of Government offices, and the much to be regretted increase of salaries, the Government has not been able to carry out

those very wholesome and necessary laws. But we must, if we are obliged to forego other things, remedy the necessity of depending upon foreigners for the education of our people. We have, in the recent suspension of several of the mission schools, seen and felt the inconvenience of trusting to such schools, instituted and maintained as they are by voluntary associations abroad. We must, as far as possible, rid ourselves of the trammels of this dependence. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to those Associations operating in Liberia. They are worthy of abundant praise. By all means let them continue their efforts. They are powerfully aiding us to reclaim our heathen brethren from the great depth of ignorance, immorality and vice into which they have been sinking for unnumbered centuries. There is a great work in this respect to be done. We cannot do it alone. But what I insist upon and shall endeavor earnestly to carry out is some Government scheme for educating the people schools to be established and supported by Government, and open to Government inspectors. The moral effect of such establishments upon our people would be wholesome. Their understanding would open to the importance of instruction, and they would get into the habit of making provision for that necessity; our educational system would acquire a character of reality to which it has never yet attained, and which it can never reach while our schools are dependent upon a precarious foreign support. Bright examples of the tuition received at schools established in the early settlement of the country and supported entirely by the settlers themselves, are not wanting even in the present history of Liberia. If similar schools were now put on foot, subject to the special and rigid inspection of the parents or guardians of the children attending them, our educational interest would be promoted and would be fixed upon a firmer basis than it is at present.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It shall be my constant endeavor to maintain and cultivate the good-will and friendly feelings of foreign nations, especially those with whom we are in treaty stipulations. And whatever difficulties or misunderstandings may now exist between us and any foreign Power, growing out of territorial or other questions, it shall be my earnest effort to arrange and settle them in the most satisfactory and amicable manner.

#### THE NATIVE TRIBES.

I regret that it is impossible for me, within the limits of this Address, to enter as fully as I could wish to do on the question of the native tribes around us. Without denying the great benefits which have been conferred upon our aboriginal brethren by preceding Administrations, and the salutary impulse that has been given to the cause of their civilization, I think the time has come when greater efforts should be put forth by the Government to teach them our

fraternal connection with them, and the nature of the feelings which should subsist between us. There are obvious reasons which render it desirable that the State should take a more direct part in the work of civilizing the natives, and in imbuing all classes of our civilized population with a deep sense of the advantage of speedily training and incorporating them among us. There are political reasons. We cannot or should not expect to build up the nationality we are daily picturing in our minds and after which we are striving, with the scanty materials which come from the United States of America. Admitting we could do so, and become in point of wealth and power foremost of the nations, this would not free us from our great responsibility to the Great Head of nations for the moral reformation of the people around us—for their elevation, and, as far as human agencies can effect it, their genuine conversion to and constant practice of the Christian religion. But we cannot do without them. In the bosom of these mighty forests lie the elements of the great African Nation-They, brought out and instructed, are to develop the resources of this country, and extend and continue the noble work of which we have been privileged to assume the initiative, and to which we may

hope we are giving a wholesome stimulus.

There are commercial reasons. Immense wealth is in the hands of the interior tribes. A channel for its conveyance hither should be opened up that it may be judiciously handled and made to contribute to the best interests—the civilization and Christianization of those tribes, and to the benefit of mankind generally. I appeal to men of business and capital among us to further their own interests by boldly embarking in enterprises of trade with the interior which would be remunerative to themselves, beneficial to the nation, and of incalculable good to the aborigines. I shall take measures to enter into friendly relations with distant tribes and open up and maintain regular intercourse with them-improving every opportunity and seizing upon every favorable circumstance to convince them of our brotherly counection and our good-will towards them. we maintain a distance from them it will be impossible to civilize them, and jealousy and war will always, as they have hitherto done, form the middle wall between us. It is true that now and then circumstances occur which induce despondent feelings as to the speedy and complete civilization of the aborigines. This is the case when we witness the sad return to their original homes, to indulge and practice all their former heathenish customs, of some who have, on various occasions, shown a strong aversion to their native habits and condition. But I am sure I need not stop here to explain to this intelligent audience the causes of this disheartening result. The revolving of a few thoughts in your own minds will fully solve the question. Before we yield to despondency and deprecate the susceptibility of improvement of our heathen brethren, let us fulfill our duty to them in a national form as well as in a benevolent and Christian spirit. The late invention of letters or writing among the Veys will

very shortly afford the State important help in its efforts to make known its laws and policy to that tribe and the tribes contiguous to it. Already this invaluable art is being made a medium of communication between the Americo-Liberian and his Vey neighbor; and if it be encouraged and persevered in, it will soon revolutionize for good the whole country within our jurisdiction, and even regions far beyond.

SHIPPING.

The shipping interest of the country should claim a greater share of our attention than it has for the last eight or ten years. In number of vessels, it should be revived to what it was at the time of, and for several years immediately after, the declaration of our independence.

First, in order to give employment, and thereby afford the means of sustenance to that class of our citizens whose legitimate home seems to be upon the great and dangerous deep. At present many of these hardy sons of Neptune are wandering on our streets in almost utter destitution. And, secondly, that there may be no dimunition in the various articles of export collected from time to time along our seaboard. I differ most respectfully from those persons who construe the "Port of Entry Bill," recently passed into law, and the operations of which will demand an increase of National vessels, into an injustice to our seaboard tribes residing between the several ports of entry. For it must be known to all, that the stipulations of some of the articles of our treaties with all the foreign Powers with whom we have treaties, oblige us to defend their citizens and their subjects and their goods trading to our coast or thrown upon it by accident, against attacks and plunder by our aborigines or others of our citizens; but these stipulations cannot be observed or their requirements met, so long as foreigners entitled to these benefits are permitted unqualified intercourse with all persons and at all points of our territory indiscriminately; hence the numerous complaints of foreigners, sent to the State Department against our aborigines residing immediately on the seaboard, and the great expense the Government is made to undergo year after year by the way of Commissioners and as often by war.

#### PERMANENCY OF THE REPUBLIC.

I believe, fellow-citizens, that our work on this coast will go on. Though some suppose that the liberal treatment which is now being accorded to colored men in the United States will stop emigration from that quarter, yet this will not interfere with the progress of our work. I believe that nothing will transpire to prevent the fulfillment of God's designs to Africa.

The mission of Messrs. Mills and Burgess to Africa, on behalf of the American Colonization Society, and the attempt of that Society at founding a Colony on Sherbro Island, through these self-sacrificing Agents, were attended with difficulties sufficient to chill and effectually break up a much better sustained undertaking. But the thing was of God, and designed to affect Africa for good through all coming time. Out of that supposed defeated mission—from that deathly Sherbro Island—has sprung the free, sovereign, and independent Republic of Liberia.

#### SECTIONALISM.

Of late, however, I have noticed with emotions of deep regret what I consider indications of a growing feeling of sectionalism among us, manifested particularly within the last few weeks. Need I say, that, in every point of view, whether affecting the social condition, the material prosperity, or the civil liberty of our country, sectionalism is an unmitigated curse. I sincerely trust that every such feeling will be at once put down among us, for it cannot but exercise a deep

and wide-spread influence for evil and only evil continually.

The unhappy disruption of the United States of America, our mother country, is truly a most unfortunate event. We cannot but cordially sympathize with that country in the disasters which have had so retarding an influence upon the progress of civilization. let us take warning. Trifling differences, if fostered and encouraged, become in time vital differences necessitating disunion. as I have already intimated, my confidence in the permanence and ultimate success of Liberia is by no means shaken. I believe that that Great Being who planted us on these shores, and who has so kindly protected us, will continue to protect us if we put our trust in Him. He will bear down and remove every hindrance to our progress. The mighty wheels of His Providence are in operation, and those who will not move along with them will be ground to powder. If the cutting off of a right hand or the plucking out of a right eye be necessary to the ultimate success of Liberia in all her various interests, I believe that in the administration of Providence we shall lose that right hand and be deprived of that right eye. That we have troubles and trials now is no proof of the impossibility of ultimate success and triumph. The history of the world shows that progress in morals, in science and art, and in national permanence and prosperity is the result of many years of experience and of numerous failures. I firmly believe that, notwithstanding past and present discouragements, Liberia is destined to be a blessing to Africa, and to vindicate the Negro's character. Liberia may be pronounced a failure by persons among us and by persons abroad whose standard of success is the short-sighted one of immediate prosperity, wealth and predominance. To such, perhaps, Liberians have shown themselves unequal to grapple with the responsibilities of nationality. But only to such. The fact that we have difficulties in this early stage of our existence should only lead us to labor more earnestly to diffuse and establish throughout the land those principles and to promote those practices which tend to foster true liberty and independence.

#### CONCLUSION.

Let me say in conclusion, fellow-citizens, that in all my efforts to promote the political, industrial and educational prosperity of the Republic, I shall be guided by my highest convictions of duty. I cannot say I am indifferent to popularity. This would be an affectation. I have no special abhorrence of popularity. But the popularity which I respect is that popularity which is gained by adhering to the path of duty; the path of virtue and integrity; a popularity, indeed, which is not sudden and dazzling, which may be preceded by temporary obloquy, but which when secured is permanent, because found-

ed upon truth.

I have not entered into any detailed statement of my future policy, because, as I intimated at the outset, I cannot pledge myself to adhere undeviatingly to any mere details of policy. I shall always carefully study the best interests of the country, and, having deliberately considered them, I shall strive always to keep them in view, and, in every emergency, select that policy best suited, during the emergency, to attain the desired object. I shall not hesitate to vary my measures and plans whenever I shall conceive that altered national circumstances demand an altered national policy. I enter, fellow-citizens, upon this high office, I hope, with becoming humility. I trust I place a just estimate upon the slender abilities I bring with me to the management of our national affairs. I am aware that the utmost wisdom I may possess, and the most prudent policy I may adopt, must be at best fragmentary and imperfect. I shall, therefore, be always open to suggestions from all classes.

I feel that the first duty of the high position which I am assuming is to abjure prejudice and leave myself free to profit by new facts, new arguments, old errors, and the lessons of past experience, from

whatever source they may be indicated.

If, then, during my administration, you shall have reason to believe that there is error in some point of policy, which, in your judgment, weakens the Government, your counsel and assistance, tendered in a proper manner, will be most gratefully received. tender counsel and aid will be more just and patriotic on your part, than to become disaffected and, by senseless clamors of reproach and crimination, to endeavor to disgrace the Administration, and thus expose ourselves to the ridicule of our enemies abroad, and give occasion for regret and despondency to our friends. With these views and feeling, I this day enter upon the responsible position which your liberal suffrage has assigned me. I throw myself confidently upon the sympathy and support of the patriotic among my fellow-citizens; praying that the Great God of nations may vouchsafe his blessing and guidance to our feeble efforts to establish a home for the oppressed, redeem this benighted continent, and extend the glorious kingdom of our Redeemer.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE ST. PAUL'S.

Recently some statistics came into our hand, and after perusal we thought to give them to the public. We hope that these will be of some service—will serve to guide the planter as well as the merchant, but more especially the former. Such figures are of the utmost importance to an agricultural community; without such knowledge, sure, intelligent, calculative progress and success in planting cannot be attained. Agricultural figures show where much may be lost and where much may be gained. They are further beacons of encouragement. They tell either of progress or decline: if of progress, while they tell how much has been done, they also indicate

how much may be done, and nerve on to the doing.

It is our very great regret that the figures to which we have reference are but partial; circumstances did not allow of their being otherwise. We should have been glad if statistics of the whole agricultural portions of the Republic had been afforded us. Those we have refer exclusively to the St. Paul's river. Well, for special purpose, we know of no section of the Republic that offers better grounds for arriving at the extent and progress of farming in Liberia than the St. Paul's. It is the agricultural district. The figures spread over much paper, and enter into minutiæ. We have not time for a repetition of them, and give those which, in our opinion, indicate the progress of agriculture, though if we had previous figures the contrast would be more striking. Still our citizens know what amount of planting was done on the river from 1858 to 1860, which, in contrast from 1860 to 1863, is a certain index to progress of the most hopeful description. As to the progress which has been made within the last five years: we were last week in conversation with a farmer who had been very unfortunate. He asked us how long we thought he had been there? We said ten or fifteen years, when he quietly smiled, and told us-five years. Yet he owns a brick house, which, though not finished, he would not take two thousand dollars for. In short, to use his own language, "he is doing well, and is feeling rather independent." And this sentiment is increasing among men of thrift and enterprise.

The statistics are from Harrisburg, Millsburg, Carysburg, White Plains, New York, Bensonville, Louisiana, Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, Virginia, and New Georgia, and give 2969 acres in cultivation. On these are grown the following articles, which, for convenience, we have divided into classes A and B—the former including such articles as are exportable, and the latter those which are raised and used chiefly for home consumption. In class A, for the eleven settlements on the river, we have 46,649 full grown coffee trees, and 1,828 cocoa trees, all bearing. We have 682 acres sugar cane, 24 ginger, 27 cotton, 26 ground nuts, and 16 arrow-root. Under class B, there are 1028 acres cassada, 724 rice, 307 potatoes, 31

eddoes, and 39 corn.

To these domestic products we have also added the animals, the result of which is 5 horses, 20 asses, 264 cows, 276 sheep, 489 goats, and 298 hogs. To find out what the value of these animals in the aggregate would be, we have not attempted; neither the worth of the domestic products; as from the quantity, any reader would readily compute the value. Indeed, the object is not so much to deal with home-consumed articles, as with those exported—to see the quantity and value, as well as to show how that quantity and value can be increased.

We have, to begin with, 682 acres of cane, which ought to give 1,880 hhds. of sugar of 2,240 lbs. each. That is allowing the yield to be per acre  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 hhds, which we have been told is the case; then we would have 4,211,200 lbs. sugar; one-third allowed for home consumption, would leave exportable 2,857,467 lbs. The deductions of waste may be made—still the general amount of the

figures would not be affected.

But we have stills in the country; only 3; too small a number for the sugar grown. Now see what is lost, and must be lost annually, if the uumber be not increased: 1,880 hhds average two-fifths, or 752 phns. of rum of 90 gallons each, which, if it be no higher than the general trade rum of 40 and 48 proof, brings one dollar and fifty cents per gallon, or \$126,900. If we import spirits, why common sense says you had better make it, and seeing that spirits will be more in demand, because substituted for turpentine in painting and other purposes, we might be able to export it also.

Coffee. 46,649 trees in full bearing will yield, at a very low computation per tree, one pound and a half, which, at twenty cents, give \$14,000. But the yield will increase rapidly and steadily for the next five years. There are 32.964 young trees, which will give next season half a pound, and 79,239 scions, which, within the time stated, will produce \$79,239. Now, on these facts, we satisfactorily

look with pleasure on coffee.

Cotton. This article attracts the attention of every place within the tropics. Our tables give 28 acres of cotton; but what is done with it? Does it bowl, and is the cotton allowed to waste, or is it gathered and used for quilting? We know not of this, but we know it is not exported. Twenty-eight acres of cotton, how planted? Regularly, so that land may not be wasted and the trees have room to spread, or are they scattered here, there, and together in a clump, just as they were sown with the rice? These questions our planters must answer for themselves. We only put them to provoke inquiry. Twenty-eight acres young cotton for the first year gives 8,100 pounds, which by the last English quotations would be valued at £573 15, or nearly \$2,850. The increase would go on for four or five years steadily to about 600 pounds per acre.

Ginger. This is a very valuable and remunerative produce, and brings from £3 per cwt. for inferior to £8 for best fine scraped. Its value in the market will, we hope, induce our people to its larger cultivation.

Ground-nuts and Arrowroot. Of the former there were 26, and of the latter 16 acres. We know not of any quantity exported; we do not believe that any has been from the St. Paul's. The market price of ground-nuts is encouraging; the value of its oil and the demand for the oil-cake, make it profitable to cultivate, not to say the very prolific nature of the nut. Arrow-root is one of those things which is grown cheaply, without much labor, and as easily made marketable. We advise its extensive cultivation. As a starch it is good, and as a nutriment for infants or invalids is unexceptionable.

Cocoa. There are but 1,828 full bearing trees. This tree produces from five to eight or ten pounds. Our number would be moderately estimated at 10,000 pounds, which, at £2 8s. per cwt., brings £432; and which might bring to the producer more if prepared. In the raw state, however, it brings over \$2,000. We advise that more care be paid to the trees and their fruit—that as much atten-

tion be given to the cocoa as to the coffee tree.

But while the products which are staple claim attention, we might be pardoned if we give some other facts, that the increasing prosperity of the planters may not only be calculated from the amount of produce, but from other realities. Take the buildings for the last five or six years erected and being erected, and we have something like 44 brick, 147 frame, and 25 log houses, the computative value of which is \$122,785. The figures are low, but we had rather they be so. Thirty kilns of bricks, 832,575, at a value on the spot of \$3 per thousand, or on delivery \$6, amount respectively to \$2,496 and \$4,992. These are the bricks, but there are twenty-four saws or sawpits. In these buildings is used lumber, but it was African lumber. The value of lumber used or got out has not been taken account of, much to our regret. There are two steam, and thirteen wooden mills; their value might be placed at \$15,000.

These show the increasing and stable wealth of the St. Paul's farmers. But there is another and a most pleasing feature in this growing wealth—the increased value of land. In 1859 land could be easily bought on the river at \$5 and upwards. Now the value, as reported by the Commissioners of the statistical report, is \$25 per acre for land on the front tier, \$20 on the second, and \$10 on the third. Uncultivated lands on front tier range from \$10 upwards per acre. Improved lands on the front tier are valued from \$25 to \$50 per acre, according to the kind of produce for which they are best

adapted.

# CONVENTION OF TEACHERS IN LIBERIA.

We take pleasure in publishing the annexed statement of the proceedings of a Teacher's Convention, held in the Monrovia Academy, December 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1863. The people of Liberia are laying broad and deep the foundations of education, which will tell most powerfully in the future of its history.

In obedience to a call published in the "Liberia Herald" by W. F. Burns, M. A., inviting Teachers, Clergymen, and others interested in the subject of Education to a Convention, several gentlemen met in the school room of the Monrovia Academy, Tuesday afternoon, December 8th, 1863, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dillon moved that we proceed to business, and that Prof. Crummell act as Chairman pro tem. Motion carried. Moved by P. H. Paulus that W. F. Burns act as Secretary pro tem. Motion carried.

The Chairman then suggested that a Committee be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention. Hon. J. J. Roberts moved that said Committee consist of Rev. D. Ware and T. E. Dillon. Motion carried, and the committee withdrew to nominate.

After returning they reported:

PROF. A. CRUMMELL, President. W. F. BURNS, Vice President. P. H. PAULUS, Secretary.

The Committee's report was received and adopted.

The President then addressed the Convention on the present system of school teaching in Liberia, after which the Vice President made some remarks corroborating the President's observations. T. E. Dillon moved that a committee be appointed to propose questions for discussion. Motion carried.

Committee to suggest questions for discussion: Hon. J. J. Roberts, Rev. G. W. Gibson, W. F. Burns, T. E. Dillon.

Hon. J. J. Robers moved that we adjourn, to meet at half-past 7 P. M. Motion carried.

Evening.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at half-past seven o'clock, and, at the President's request, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. W. Stokes.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The President suggested that persons wishing to become members of the Convention should have their names recorded; whereupon the following names were registered:

Rev. E. W. Stokes, Rev. G. W. Gibson, Rev. Prof. Alex. Crummell, Mr. T. E. Dillon, Mr. Geo. A. Dunbar, Hon. J. J. Roberts, M. A.; W. F. Burns, M. A.; P. H. Paulus.

The President then addressed the Convention upon the duty of a civilized people to hand down their culture and attainments to posterity; that this is to be done by the training and instruction of children, and by especial attention to this training in the youth of a nation. He also called attention to the defects of school instruction in Liberia; and pointed out some of the methods by which this Convention could aid in these efforts.

The Committee's report was then read, received, and adopted, and the subjects taken up seriatim and discussed, viz:

- 1. Will such an Institute of Instruction as proposed benefit Liberia?
- 2. Which is the best method of teaching the alphabet and reading?

- 3. What number of hours ought to be spent in school daily?
- 4. Would it be well to nationalize our Institution?
- 5. How are we to remedy the defects of our (Liberian) common schools, and school teaching?
- 6. Is it advisable to have female teachers in our schools in preference to males?
  - 7. Which is the best method of teaching Grammar?

Mr. Burns proved that Liberia will not only be benefited by such an Institute of instruction as proposed, but that great advantages will accrue to the members of the Institution. Messrs. Dillon and Paulus's remarks corroborated the speaker's argument.

W. F. Burns then moved that, "Inasmuch as it is the sense of this Convention that an Institute of Instruction will be beneficial to Liberia,"

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for such an Institute, and report the same.

The resolution being adopted, W. F. Burns, Rev. G. W. Gibson, and Rev. D. Ware were appointed that Committee.

While the above was being considered, Prof. Crummell stated that the common mode of teaching the alphabet and reading had become obsolete in some countries, and that a new method had been adopted, and was supposed to be superior to the former. Mr. Burns took the ground that to teach the alphabet consecutively was the best mode, and Revs. Stokes, Gibson, and Ware supported him. P. H. Paulus took exceptions to W. F. Burns's statement, and said that the methods described by Prof. Crummell were decidedly the best, viz: the analytical mode, and that of connecting ideas with the letters and words.

Whereupon it was moved that we adjourn to meet on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

Wednesday, 9th.—The Convention met according to appointment, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. C. O. Luca had his name recorded as a member of the Convention, and, upon motion of W. F. Burns, the question of teaching the alphabet and reading was deferred till Thursday.

The third question was taken up and discussed, "What number of hours should be spent in school daily?" This also was deferred to another session; for while Messrs. Burns, Luca, and Prof. Crummell were in favor of spending three hours every day with their pupils, Rev. Ware would spend four, and Rev. Gibson five or six hours. P. H. Paulus stated that he agreed with a part of Mr. Luca and Mr. Ware's argument that the College and High Schools could not adopt the same time occupied by the Primary schools, as the training in the several departments is dissimilar.

The Committee for drafting the Constitution and By-Laws (having heard that the President would deliver his message on Thursday at 11 a. m.) being ready, begged leave to report. The report was received, and the Constitution

and By-Laws placed in the Secretary's hands until Thursday, p. m. The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

Thursday, 10th.—The Convention met at 7 o'clock, and the minutes were read and adopted.

The question of nationalizing the Institute was brought up. Messrs. George A. Dunbar and W. F. Burns thought that it would be premature to nationalize, it as our brethren in the Leeward counties had not received information respecting our project, so as to give their opinion on the subject or consent thereto. Prof. Crummell and Mr. Paulus expressed themselves to the effect that, as the object of the Institute is to disseminate knowledge throughout the Republic, our friends in other parts of Liberia might rather take exceptions to the first article of the Constitution than being offended at our nationalizing the Institute without their consent. It was, however, moved that the Constitution be adopted. Motion carried.

J. W. Ashton, Wm. H. White, C. H. Harmon, A. Washington, Mrs. A. V. Burns, and S. F. McGill enrolled their names as members of the Convention.

Messrs. George A. Dunbar and A. Washington were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee reported:

REV. PROF. A. CRUMMELL, B. A., President.
HON. J. J. ROBERTS, M. A.,
C. H. HARMON,
W. F. BURNS, M. A., Secretary.
GEO. A. DUNBAR, Assistant Secretary.
REV. E. W. STOKES,
C. D. WARE,
W. F. BURNS, M. A.,
A. WASHINGTON,
P. H. PAULUS,
S. F. McGILL, M. D., Treasurer.

The Committee's report was received and adopted.

A lecture was delivered by Mr. Burns—subject: "The Teacher—his qualifications and duties."

A committee, consisting of Rev. G. W. Gibson, for Montserrado county; W. F. Burns, Grand Bassa county; George A. Dunbar, Since county; and Hon. J. W. Ashton, Maryland county, were appointed to report the condition of schools annually.

A motion was made that a committee of two be appointed to print the proceedings of the Convention, and having prevailed, W. F. Burns and P. H. Paulus were appointed that committee.

The question of teaching the alphabet and reading was resumed, and, after an hour's discussion, Mr. Burns moved that we adjourn sine die. Motion carried."

Annexed are articles second and eighth of the Constitution, and sixth and seventh of the By-Laws, as adopted by the Convention for the TEACHER'S INSTITUTE:

"ART. 2ND. The object of this Institution being for the purpose of raising, systematizing, and advancing the cause of education in the Republic of Liberia, all teachers of day schools, academies, professors in colleges, ordained clergymen, and private citizens having the above-named cause at heart may become members upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, and with the payment of an entrance fee of one dollar, with such monthly or other fees as may be found necessary to the support of such an Institution.

ART. 8TH. The Institute shall hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday in December, at Monrovia, and shall have two or more lectures upon subjects pertaining to Education during the said time of meeting; shall elect officers for the ensuing year; shall have discussions or debates upon questions to be proposed by the Executive Committee; receive new members, and transact the business of the session."

"6TH. A committee shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the teachers of the schools in Liberia, learn the number of pupils, the subjects taught, the qualifications of the teachers, and such other matters as, in their discretion, shall be beneficial to the cause of education, and report annually to the Secretary. This committee shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of four members, one to report the condition of the schools in each county.

7TH. There shall be four meetings in each year, to be held in the different townships at such times as shall be thought most proper. At these meetings the regular business of the Institute shall be attended to not otherwise prohibited by the Constitution."

## INDEPENDENT CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

Steps were taken in Liberia, about a year ago, to organize a separate Episcopal Church for that Republic, and copies of the proceedings had on the occasion, were directed to be transmitted to the proper authorities in this country.

Among the transactions of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in the United States, lately assembled at Providence, R. I., we find the following reference, on the part of the Foreign Committee, to this interesting movement:

"In the month of February last, Bishop Payne and the Rev. Mr. Hoffman left Cape Palmas for Monrovia, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the General Missionary Convocation, appointed to be held at the latter place on the 18th of that month.

After divine service, on the day mentioned, on proceeding to organize for business, it was found that a quorum of the Convocation was not present, and that body adjourned. Immediately after this was done, the six Liberian clergy proceeded to organize the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia.

There were present at the subsequent meeting one lay delegate from Trinity Church, Monrovia; one from St. Peter's, Caldwell; and one from Grace Church, Clay-Ashland; all within the bounds

of Montserrado county.

All having been done which the Council thought necessary for the organization of an independent church, a resolution was adopted that the organization go immediately into effect. To this resolution Bishop Payne objected, and it was subsequently modified by the adoption of the following resolution, namely: "That the organization go into operation after nine months; in the mean time that it be referred to the churches of Liberia for opportunity to state their objections, if any, and to report at the next proposed meeting, in December, 1863."

Committees were also appointed to correspond with the Foreign Committee, and with the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Epis-

copal Church in the United States of America.

The Foreign Committee are advised that St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, has, by a vote of its vestry, expressed its dissent from the action of the Council; and the Missionary Convocation of Maryland county, at a meeting held in April last, passed a series of resolutions repudiating the action of that body.

Your Committee have carefully considered the communications

received by them in relation to this subject.

All questions concerning it are merged in the one consideration: What course is wisest and best for the interests of the kingdom of Christ in that land?

The subject, in some of its relations, is, of course, beyond the control of the Committee and of the Board. Still, it is hoped and believed that an expression of the views of either, and especially

of your body, will be listened to with respectful attention.

Your Committee are not surprised that there should exist in the minds of the Church in Liberia a desire for independence in their ecclesiastical relations. It is rather an occasion of rejoicing that there is the noble ambition after that growth of the church which shall place it in a position of independence. The joy which the Committee would feel in seeing such a result follow the long-continued fostering care extended to them by the Church in this country, would hardly be less than that which would fill the hearts of the clergy and laity of Liberia. To such a result the longing desire of the Committee looks earnestly forward. The faithful missionaries from this country who have fallen victims to that climate so fatal to the white man, have been laid to rest in their graves. and others have gone to fill their places, under the hope that this early work, so full of sorrow and of tears, would by and by reach that point of progress, when, to her native and adopted children the work of Missions in Africa can be entirely committed.

But, in the judgment of your Committee, that day has not come. The Missionary Bishop, whose feelings and hopes correspond

precisely with those of the Committee, has, after mature consideration, expressed the opinion that the action of the Council was premature.

The Church in Liberia is very weak. In the four counties, which it is proposed to erect into as many separate sees, there are in all little more than two hundred Liberian communicants. Their churches and schools are supported almost entirely by contributions made here—there is not one self-supporting parish among them. These facts are mentioned in this connection, not with a view to casting reproach upon them, but as facts pertinent to the subject under consideration. They are, moreover, such as are mentioned in their own communications.

The Committee have yet to learn that the Churches not represented in the Council have acquiesced in its proceedings, and instances have been already cited in which a portion of the Church

has dissented from those proceedings.

It is hoped there will be a reconsideration and postponement.

There are other considerations growing out of the past relations of the Church in this country to that of Liberia; into these, however, the Committee do not think it necessary to enter, and having thus expressed their views, leave the subject to the consideration of the Board."

In the Board of Missions, the Bishop of Maine, from the Committee on the Annual Report of the Foreign Committee, presented a report, as follows:

"The subject of the organization of the Liberian Church, as the Foreign Committee have justly remarked, is, in some of its relations, beyond the control of this Board, which is not called to the expression of any opinion, either on the facts of this action, or on its accordance with the law of this Church, or with any principles of still more universal application, except so far as the general interest of Missions long since cherished by this Board may demand, and so far as the special question of the support and continuance of those Missions, under the charge of this Board, may be brought into question. The Board has the right and duty to advise, and it must also determine how far its own immediate relations to the Missionaries in Liberia are affected.

The proposed organization was avowedly not intended to go into operation till after nine months from its adoption; and in the mean time an opportunity was afforded "to the churches of Liberia to state their objections, if any," and thus it is probable that any counsel of this Board may be heard in time to exercise its due influence, and prevent any anticipated evils.

The separate organization of the Church in Liberia is an event which must, sooner or later, follow from the national existence of that Republic; but the time when it shall hold itself prepared to

assume all the responsibilities of such a position should be determined by those to whom the decision belongs, with very deliberate counsel, and under a most solemn sense of the necessity of Divine guidance. Should this Board, after so many years of watchfulness, and after such an expenditure of that which is much more precious than gold, in connection with its African Missions, now declare with unanimity its conviction that this attempt is premature, and that the common interests of the Church in Western Africa may be seriously endangered by its consummation, it is not to be doubted that the Liberian Clergy and Laity would give respectful and earnest attention to a counsel which can proceed only from an affectionate solicitude for the common cause of our Redeemer.

But on the supposition that the separate organization of the Church in Liberia should at any time have gone into operation, some duties on the part of this Board must ensue toward its Missionaries in that Republic. They are not less its Missionaries because they are Liberian citizens. They may continue to be its missionaries so long as they acknowledge the jurisdiction and government of its Missionary Bishop, and are subject to the canons and discipline of the Church in which they have been ordained. In the judgment of this Committee, they must cease to be missionaries of this Board when they cease to be ministers of that Church, as distinguished from the Church in any other nation, While they desire the Episcopal supervision, acts and offices of the Missionary Bishop, and have not in any way violated the bonds of communion in the faith, no principle seems to forbid appropriation of funds by the Board to their temporary support, though not strictly in the character of its missionaries. The expediency of such appropriations would rest with the conscientious discretion of the Board: but this would doubtless be exercised in the spirit of Christian kindness, forbearance, and unity, as well as with constant fidelity to that one foundation which alone can be laid.

The following resolution is offered for the adoption of the Board: Resolved, That under the peculiar circumstances attendant upon the attempt to establish an independent branch of the Church in Liberia, and the difficulties therein, depending upon the absence of any canon of the Church providing for action in such cases, it is affectionately recommended to the Clergy and members of our communion in that country to delay the attempt to consummate the now proposed arrangement, and any further final action in the premises, until the next session of the General Convention of the Church, when measures, not now within the power of this Board, can be adopted to provide for united action in preparing for such a change, and for perfect harmony in its consummation.

G. T. BEDELL, GEORGE BURGESS, L. W. P. BALCH, J. L. CLARK,

R. A. HALLAM,
J. J. BRANDIGEE,
J. N. CONYNGHAM.

The resolution connected with the report was unanimously adopted."

#### AFRICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The African Mission of the Episcopal Church of the United States is within the territorial limits, except in a single instance, of the Republic of Liberia. Nearly all the Missionaries and every member of the Church are of African descent. The Report of the Foreign Committee, presented at the late Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions, gives the subjoined statement of the operations of the Mission during the past year, and of its prospects for usefulness:

PRINCIPAL STATIONS: Cape Palmas, Monrovia, Bassa, Sinoe, etc.—Rt. Rev. J. Payne, D. D., Missionary Bishop; Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Rev. J. G. Aubr, Rev. Thomas Toomey, Rev. G. W. Gibson, (colored;) Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, do.; Rev. J. K. Wilcox, do.; Rev. C. F. Jones, do.; Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Emily E. Griswold, Mr. Ferguson, (Liberian Teacher;) Mrs. E. M. Thompson, do.; Mr. G. T. Bedell, (Native Teacher;) Mr. Thomas C. Brownell, do.; Mr. William H. Kinckle, do.; Mr. John Farr, do.; Mr. John W. Hutchins, do.; Mr. Charles Morgan, do.; Mr. John A. Vaughan, do.; Mr. J. M. Minor, do.; Mr. William Sparrow, do.; Mrs. Emma Gillett, do.; Mrs. Seton, do.; Mr. A. Potter, do.; Mr. J. Bayard, do.; Mr. E. W. Hening, do.: Mr. J. D. George, do.; Mr. Russell Leacock, do.; Mr. Francis Hoskins, do.

To our Church, God, in his condescension, has granted the great privilege of taking part in giving the gospel to the millions of Africa.

The field, taking into account those portions only which fall within the purview of our own operations, is vast; and as the eye looks out upon it, as it lies in the depths of its ignorance and wretchedness, there must be a present consciousness of the earnest pleadings which it makes for more of sympathy, more of effort on the part of the Christian Church.

Through a course of years the Church has prosecuted its work in that land; never with that zeal and heartiness which became so holy an enterprise; never with a force of men and means at all commensurate with its growing demands.

Through much of sorrow, much of trial, the Mission has moved on in its behest of mercy. There are monuments there to attest the self-sacrifice and devoted love of many who have left kindred and home that they might preach Christ to the perishing, and whose precious dust has made that consecrated ground.

There are men and women who have gone out from us who still survive; a faithful though feeble band—bearing the heat and burden of the day; enduring "as seeing Him who is invisible."

There are Liberian and native teachers, the fruit of missionary labor; and there is a goodly company of humble, earnest followers of Christ, over whom the missionaries rejoice as over children begotten of them through the Gospel.

These results may well evoke a tribute of praise to Him through whom alone come grace and salvation.

The past year, in the history of the Mission, has not been with-

out its usual record of sickness and death.

Mrs. Auer, wife of the Rev. J. G. Auer, after nearly ten years of service in the Mission, fell asleep on the tenth day of February last. At an early age, Mrs. Auer, formerly Miss Mary Ball, devoted herself to the work. She was faithful therein; and her consecration to it was blessed, not only to the spiritual good of those upon whom she bestowed her patient labors, but also to her own growth in grace, which made her lovely in the eyes of her associates, and of all who knew her. She suffered greatly during a painful and protracted illness, bearing all her trials patiently and with quiet submission to the will of God; murmuring not when it was evident that the longing desire to see her earthly parents the hope of which had cheered through many months of earnest expectation—was not to be realized; looking by faith for a reunion hereafter in a better country, and calmly resigning herself and all objects of earthly interest and affection to the hands of Him whose she was and whom she served.

Miss Delia Hunt, whose appointment was mentioned in the Report of last year, sailed from this country in November, 1862; reached Cape Palmas in January, and on the 12th of the following

month was called away.

The offer of herself as a missionary was not the result of any sudden impulse, but was, through several years, the subject of prayerful thought and consideration. When the decision was reached, there was no lingering doubt in her mind as to the propriety of her course—she fully believed herself called of God to the service.

During her voyage out she approved herself as a faithful servant of Christ, in her efforts to do good among those with whom she sailed. Her arrival in Africa was hailed with delight by the missionaries, especially by Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, to the assistance of whom, in the care of the Orphan Asylum, Miss Hnnt's appointment had special reference.

She entered at once upon the duties assigned to her, and continued therein until she was laid upon a bed of sickness, which

terminated shortly in death.

There is comfort in the assurance that it is said of her by the

Master: "She hath done what she could."

Some of the other members of the Mission have suffered very much from sickness. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have both been dangerously ill. It was found necessary, last spring, in view of Mrs. Hoffman's feeble health, that they should leave Africa for a time; and a convenient opportunity occurring, they embarked for England, and, at last accounts, were staying at the house of Mr. Hoffman's brother-in-law, Dr. Pattison, of London. Mr. Hoffman's

health is so improved, that he expects to sail for Cape Palmas during the present month. The nature of Mrs. Hoffman's sickness will require her to remain in England for several months

longer.

The Rev. Mr. Auer, also, has suffered greatly from sickness. After the death of Mrs. Auer, he determined, upon the advice of the Mission, to carry out his previous purpose, and to visit the United States with his children, two in number, for the benefit of his exhausted health, and for the purpose of placing his children with their grand-parents in Philadelphia. Before leaving Africa, one of the children died. No opportunity offering for a voyage direct to the United States, Mr. Auer embarked, with his surviving child, for England, in the same vessel in which Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were passengers. After a short stay in that country, he came to the United States, arriving in New York on the 19th of July last. His health, the Committee are most happy to say, is improved, and Mr. Auer is now actively engaged in efforts to further the cause of missionary work in Africa. His labors in this direction will, the Committee believe, prove very effective during his present stay.

The Rev. H. H. Messenger, whose return to this country was mentioned in last Report, has resigned his appointment, the condition of his health being such as to preclude the expectation of

his being able to resume his labors in Africa.

In the absence, almost entirely during the last year or two, of appointments to the Mission, while the missionary force has been much reduced by death and by withdrawals from the field, the Mission, so far as the Foreign Missionary force is concerned, is left very weak in numbers. There is a pressing demand that it should be recruited with the least possible delay. The Committee regard the filling up of the ranks of the missionaries as vital to the interests of the cause of Christ in that land. This they believe to be true, not only in relation to the progress of the Gospel among the native population, but also to the perpetuity and enlargement of the institutions of Christianity among the colonists. Men, it is hoped, will be found to meet the great want, and means for their support, it is believed, will not be withheld.

About the time of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and Mr. Auer from Cape Palmas, the Bishop found at Monrovia several persons seeking employment in missionary work, who had previously been connected with the Mendi Mission, between Liberia and Sierra Leone, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. These persons, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Miles and Miss Hannah More, were engaged for a time, by the Bishop, to fill, so far as circumstances allowed, some of the vacancies occasioned by the departure of the missionaries. Miss More is an assistant at the Orphan Asylum, and Mr. and Mrs. Miles would be stationed either at Cape Palmas or Cavalla, the Bishop purposing to employ Mr. Miles as a catechist and teacher.

#### STATIONS.

Monrovia.—Trinity Church. Minister, Rev. G. W. Gibson. Communicants, 45. Baptisms—adults, 2; infants, 3. Confirmations, 3. Marriages, 4. Burials, 4. Sunday School teachers and scholars, (including 30 Congoes,) 100. Families, 19. Adults in congregation, 55. Alms, \$25. General contributions, \$215.

Trinity Church was consecrated by the Bishop at his visitation

on the 22d February, 1863.

Day-School taught by Mr. White; attendance from thirty to

sixty scholars.

CALDWELL.—St. Paul's Chapel, supplied by the clergy of Montserrado county. Communicants, 8; Sunday-school scholars, 25.

CLAY-ASHLAND.—Grace Church. Communicants, 17; deaths, 3; marriages, 1; Sunday school teachers, 5; scholars, 70.

Bassa Cove.—Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, minister. Communicants, 28; Sunday-school scholars, 57; Day-scholars, 69.

Sinoe.—St. Paul's Church, Rev. J. R Wilcox, minister. Communicants, 14; Day-scholars, 13; Sunday-school scholars, 20.

St. Paul's was consecrated by the Bishop on the 28th of January last.

#### CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

Embracing St. Mark's Church, Mount Vaughan High School, Orphan Asylum, Hoffman Station, Fishtown, Rocktown, Half-Grahway, and Grahway.

Of these St. Mark's, the High School, and Orphan Asylum are

exclusively for Liberians—the remainder for natives.

St. Mark's Church.—Rev. C. C. Hoffman, rector. Communicants—colonist, 90; native, 40: total, 130; baptisms—colonist, infant, 7; native, 6: total, 13; colonist, adult, 1; native, 3: total, 4; confirmations—colonist, 5; native, 3: total, 8; marriages, 8; deaths—colonist, infant, 2; adult, 4; native, infant, 2; adult, 2: total, 10; Sunday school scholars—colonist, 107; native, 20: total, 127; missionary collections—Church, \$112; Sunday school, \$45; alms, \$18; Church expenses, \$30: total, \$205; Parish school teacher—Miss E. Norris; scholars, 30.

HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT VAUGHAN.—S. D. Ferguson, teacher and

candidate for orders. Scholars, 8.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—During the absence of Rev. Mr. Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, now in England, in charge of Mrs. M. Cassell, superintendent; Miss H. More, teacher. Scholars—boarders, 17; day, 5: total, 22.

HOFFMAN STATION.—St. James' Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman. Communicants included in the above.

#### STATISTICS OF ST. MARK'S.

Samuel Seton, native superintendent; Alonzo Potter, teacher.

Boarding scholars, 9; day, 5: total, 14. Native school of eleven girls, called the "Frey School," (supported by friends in Philadelphia,) under the care of Mrs. Harris, widow of the late N. S. Harris, superintendent and candidate for orders.

ROCKTOWN.—Rev. Thomas Toomey in charge, assisted by G. T. Bedell, catechist, and E. P. Messenger, teacher. Boarding

scholars, 8; day, 2: total, 10.

FISHTOWN—Samuel Boyd, teacher. Scholars, (native,) 5. HALF-GRAHWAY.—John Farr, teacher. Boarding scholars, 8;

day, 1: total, 9.

Grahway.—James Bayard, teacher. Boarding scholars, 3; day, 1: total, 4.

#### CAVALLA DISTRICT.

This embraces Cavalla, River Cavalla, Rockbookah, Taboo,

Hening, and Gitetabo stations.

CAVALLA.—Bishop Payne in charge, assisted by Rev. C. F. Jones, and Edward Neufville, candidate for orders. Communicants—foreign, 3; colonist, 2; native, 88; total, 93. Baptisms, adult, 5; infant, 18; total, 23. Marriages, 2. Deaths, 6. Missionary collections, \$314 15; alms, 59 51. Teachers, Miss E. E. Griswold, Mrs. E. Gillette, Mr. Edward Neufville. Boarding scholars, 43; day, 11; total 54.

RIVER CAVALLA. J. D. George, Catechist.

Rockbookaн.—R. Leacock, E. W. Hening, native catechists.

TABOO .- J. M. Minor, native catechist.

GITETABO.—Francis Allison, native catechist.

#### BOHLEN DISTRICT,

Extending from Gitetabo to Webo, 50 miles.

Bohlen.—Mr. L. Thornton, Liberian; Mr. T. C. Brownell, native catechist. Boarding scholars, 6; gathered into night schools, about 30.

Тево, fifteen miles below Bohlen.—W. H. Kinkle, native catechist; F. Hoskins, teacher. Boarding scholars, 6.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Stations.—Liberian, 7; native, 13; churches, 9; missionaries, foreign, including bishop, 4; Liberian, 3; native, 1: total, 8; communicants, Liberian, 208; native, 133: total, 341; baptisms, infant, 36; adult, 11: total, 47; confirmations, 17; deaths, (returns imperfect,) 23; marriages, 12; general collections, \$466; missionary collections, \$628 15; alms, \$115 51: total, \$1,209 66; scholars, Sunday school, Liberian, 434; native, 247: total, 681; candidates for orders, Liberian, 3; native, 2: total, 5.

### MISSION FIELD IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The discovery of the sources of the Nile, we have no doubt, will, before long, lead to the establishment of Christian Missions in Equatorial Africa. Those who read the book of Capt. Speke will find that, as was inevitable from its journalistic form, it is much more ethnographical than geographical. A harder book to read, or a more important one to study, has not for many years been published. But it only reflects the tedium which Captain Speke and his companion had to endure by their detention in every petty province through which they took their way from Zanzibar to Gondokoro. There was little hardship in entering those States; the almost insuperable obstacles raised were to their getting away.

Chary as Capt. Speke has been considered of granting a full measure of merit to his precursors in the discovery, (a reflection upon him which we think originates from the fact that his journal is simply an itinerarium, and not a disquisition,) he did acknowledge, last week, at a meeting in his honor, that two missionaries had been the pioneers in the first part of his route. And as missionaries have pointed his way, we doubt not they will follow on his track. In short, this indomitable and amusing explorer, who deserves to have his locks twined with laurel, and some say to be occasionally well pulled, always told the native princes of the country between lakes Tankanyika and Nyanza that he would send them "his children," the missionaries. Captain Speke accepted two or three negresses as nominally his wives, but he shows us that he sustained only a paternal relation to them, and if he had not been ready to bestow them upon his followers, and to teach a native king how to distil his fermented drink into ardent spirit, there would be little reason why the missionaries should object to be called his "children." It is a great fact, if confirmed, of which Captain Speke informs us, that throughout the midst of Africa, from the mouth of the Juba to the Delta of the Niger, there is an elevated, salubrious region. As the future missionaries look toward the west, the desert will be on their right hand, the fever-laden plains of the Zambesi on the left, and the whole breadth of the African continent before them.

If there are such stepping-stones from the coast of the Indian Ocean to that of the Atlantic, through the very midst of Africa, we must conclude that Providence has prepared the way for the diffusion, not only of a higher culture, but of the only true religion throughout that continent. It has obtained a slight tincture of cultivation from Mohammedan nations on the north, and from Abyssinia on the east. It has heard the fame of an adulterated Christianity from the Portuguese on the southwest and on the southeast. It has the light of genuine Christianity, though feebly enkindled, on the west, and on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, and more powerfully illuminating fifteen degrees of latitude on the south—

English Paper.

#### THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

The Forty-first Anniversary of the settlement of Monrovia was celebrated by the citizens in various ways.

It was intended that the oration for the day should be delivered in the Government Square, but a hard shower of rain came up about 9 o'clock A. M., and many persons thought that the ceremonies would have to be postponed. The rain ceased about half past 10 o'clock, and the ground being too damp to hold the celebration in the square, the Presbyterian church was kindly tendered for the occasion.

About 11 o'clock the procession formed in front of the Mansion, and escorted His Excellency, the Members of the Legislature and other dignitaries to the church, where Professor Crummell delivered the oration of the day, which charmed all hearers, and is acknowledged, we believe, by all who heard it, to be the best oration ever delivered in this country. The singing, under the direction of Professor C. O. Luca, was all that could be desired. In the afternoon there was a barbecue given by the young men, at which many of the leading citizens and members of the Legislature were present. Everything passed of finely.—Liberia Herald.

IN THE WILDERNESS SHALL WATERS BREAK OUT .- Perhaps no more hopeless enterprise could be undertaken than to attempt to reclaim the great African desert of Sahara, where no rain falls, and there are but occasional oases to give relief to the weary and fainting caravans that traverse it. Modern science, however, laughs at seeming impossibilities. Skillful engineers in the French army in Algiers proposed to sink Artesian wells at different points, with the strong confidence that thus water could be reached and forced to the surface. In 1860 five Artesian wells had been opened, around which, as vegetation thrives luxuriantly, thirty thousand palm trees and one thousand fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages estab-At the depth of a little over five hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there was a large body of water The French Government by this means hopes to make the route across the desert to Timbuctoo fertile and fit for travellers, and thus to bring the whole overland travel and commerce through Algeria, which will be one of the greatest feats of modern scientific enterprise.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church have appointed as Missionaries to Liberia, the Rev. S. Suss, who has labored for many years in Africa in connection with the Basle Mission at Akropang, and Mr. Thomas Burrows and Mr. Benjamin Hartley, of the Theological Seminary, Gambier, Ohio. These gentlemen are expected to take the earliest favorable opportunity to sail for Cape Palmas.

Basle Missionary Society.—More than thirty missionaries—preachers and teachers—under the direction of the Basle Missionary Society, are laboring at various stations, for the most part in territory under British protection, between the river Volta and the Kingdom of Ashantee. A cart road is to be completed from Akkra, by Abude, to Akropong, if one thousand dollars is contributed by the friends of "Christian Civilization in Africa."

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# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1864.

CONNECTICUT.

Dr. Holmes, Geo. Brinley,

MAINE.

Bangor-Thomas U. Coe	\$2	0.0	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Ψ-		By Rev.Dr.Orcutt,(\$348.50:)
Concord Legacy of Mrs. Jane			New Haven—C. S. Bushnell,
M. Pierce, by J. Minot, Exr.	100	0.0	\$25; Timothy Bishop, \$20,
VERMONT.			Pres'dnt Day, Misses Gerry,
Brattleboro-A. Van Doorn	5	00	A. Heaton, R. I. Ingersoll,
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$63.32:)	·	0.0	E. C. Scranton, E. C. Reed,
Brandon—V. Ross, a friend,			each \$10. N. Peck, Mrs.
\$5 each	10	00	Whitney, James Brewster,
Cornwall—B. L. Rowe, \$1; a	10	00	James Fellows, C. M. In-
friend, 25 cents	1	25	gersoll, Presid'nt Woolsey,
Orwell—Con. Ch. and Soc.		-	Judge Boardman, Eli Whit-
in part to make Rev. Lewis		· ·	ney, each \$5. Mrs. C. A.
A. Austin a Life Member	22	07	Ingersoll, Mrs. M. W. Nich-
A Friend		00	olson, Dr. N. B. Ives, Miss
			Mary Dutton, M. G. Elliott,
	68	32	Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Lois
RHODE ISLAND.	-	-	Chaplin, Mrs. Henry Ives,
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$143:)	)		each \$3. G. B. Rich, A.
Providence—H. N. Slater, S.	,		Treat, Samuel Noyes, H.
G. Arnold, T. P. Ives, each			N. Whittlesey, Mrs. S. A.
\$10. Miss E. Waterman,			Stevens, J. A. Bishop, Mrs.
E. W. Howard, each \$5	40	00	J. W. King, Mrs. T. D.
Bristol-Mrs. Ruth De Wolf,	20	00	Wheeler, each \$2. Mrs.
\$30, to constitute Mrs.			Isaac Beers, J. Anketell,
Hannah Gibbs a Life Mem-			Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Wm.
ber. R. Rogers, Mrs. R.			Franklin, C. B. Whittle-
Rogers and sister, ea. \$10.			sey, Dr. Levi Ives, E. S.
E. W. Brunson, Mrs. Wm.			Minor, E. Marble, W. B.
Fales, Mrs. L. S French,			Coley, M. Tyler, Dr. Dag-
T. P. Bogert, ea. \$5. Mrs.			gett, J. Winship, Wyllys
Sarah Peck, Friend. ea. \$4.			Peck, Henry Sanford, Isa-
Dea. Spooner, Dr. Briggs,			ac Thompson, each \$1.
S. W. Church, each \$2. J.			Jas. Olmstead 50 cts \$200 50
De W. Perry, Wm. Pearse,			στος στιμετοιία σο στοι ψ2σο σο
A. T. Usher, each \$1	87	00	Hartford Judge Waldo, \$3.
Warren-Dea. S. Welch, Mrs.			W. H. Morgan, O. D. Sey-
Temperance Carr, each \$5.			mour, T. Wadsworth, M.
Capt. Child, \$2; C. T.			Crosby, each \$2. Dr. Jack-
Child, G. M. Fessenden, W.			son, J. W. Danforth, Mrs.
P. Hyde, Dea. Hoar, ea. \$1.	16	00	J. B. Corning, H. Benton,
			J. H. White, S. Chapman,

143 00

S. Towle, W. H. Hill, J.			FOR REPOSITORY.	
T. Peters, Dr. Hunt, W. N.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lyme.	
	\$24	00	I S Washburn in full @	1 00
New Haven.—Wm. S. Charn-	фат	00		1 00
			VERMONT.—L. H. Marsh,	1 00
ley, Thos. H. Bond, each				1 00
\$10. Saml. Brace, Wm.			MASSACHUS'TTS.—Hing-	
B. Pardee, B. Mallory, ea. \$5. Dr. E. H. Bishop,			ham—Morris Fearing and	
\$5. Dr. E. H. Bisnop,			David Fearing, \$1 ea. for	• • •
Chas. H. Pardee, E. Bow-			1864	2 00
ditch, each \$3. Wm. T.			NEW YORK.—Harlem—W.	
Bradley, Mrs. J. B. Bow-			W. Ripley, for 1864	1 00
ditch, A. Bradley, each			ILLINOIS.— Pain's Point—	
\$2. A. B. Jacocks, A. C.			T. P. Hastin; Lane Station	
Wilcox, each \$1	52	00	-Mrs. Sabina R. Cooper;	
Stratford.—Mrs. S. B. Lins-			Ogle Station-J. G. Gib-	
le†	2	00	son. De Kalb Station-	
MiddletownMrs. J. E. Hun-			Rev. James T. Hanna, Rev.	
tington, \$20. E. H. Rob-			- Brookens, T. Vilas Tap-	
erts. Henry G. Hubbard,			pan. Erniston - Rev. F.	
each \$10. Mrs. E. B. S.			Curtis. Lyonsville-Mrs.	
Smith, E. A. Russell, J. H.			Robert Vial. Lemont -	
Watkinson, Mrs. General			L. Clifford, Elisha Smart.	
Mansfield, each \$5. Mrs.			Ogle Station Sarah Beach,	
Saml. Russell, J. L. Smith,			Aaron Beach, D. Earl,	
Dr. Woodward, each \$2.			Chas. W. Buttolph, Mrs.	
Mrs. Jonathan Barnes, E.			A. Roe, Mrs. J. Rinker, C.	
			M. Hicks, David Steele,	
Stearns, C. Bacon, T. C.	70	0.0		
Canfield, each \$1	10	00	Melvil Beach. Franklin,	
-	348	F 0	Grove — Leander Rose-	
MENT MODE	340	30	crance. Chicago—John V.	
NEW YORK.	340	30	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell,	
Ithaca-Balance of bequest	340	30	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed,	340	30	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. <i>Lemont</i> —Charles	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana,	340		Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. <i>Lemont</i> —Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith.	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed,	340		Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. <i>Lemont</i> —Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith.	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139		Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. <i>Lemont</i> —Charles	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana,			Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev.	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents			Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons-	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents		. 50	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons-	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139	. 50	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons- ville—James Low. \$1 ea.	
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139	50	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton—William Hulit. Oquawha—Rev. David Olicn. Napterville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. S1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Eliza-	00 0
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139	50	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons- ville—James Low. S1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Eliza- beth A. Roe	0 '00'
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139	50	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons- ville—James Low. S1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Eliza- beth A. Roe	0 00
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139	50	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons- ville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Eliza- beth A. Roe	
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Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609	50 00 17	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. S1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe	1 00
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Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609	50 00 17	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe	1 00 2 00 3 00
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609	50 00 17	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyons- ville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Eliza- beth A. Roe	1 00 2 00 3 00 1 00
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609	50 00 17	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D. C., Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe	1 00 2 00 3 00 1 00 7 02
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609 30	. 50 00 17 00 00	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napterville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe	1 00 2 00 3 00 1 00 7 02 9 30
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609	. 50 00 17 00 00	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napterville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe	1 00 2 00 3 00 1 00 7 02
Ithaca—Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$13930, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents	139 25 609 30 ,,000	. 50 00 17 00 00	Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin. Lemont—Charles W. Miller, D C. Smith. Canton — William Hulit. Oquawha — Rev. David Olicn. Napierville—Rev. G. W. S. Smith. Lyonsville—James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe	1 00 2 00 3 00 1 00 7 02 9 30 9 17
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